To Regulate

FAVORITE HOME REMEDY warranted not to contain a single par ticle of Mercury or any injurious sub ance, but is purely vegetable.

It will Cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver. Kidneys and Stomach.

If your Liver is out of order, then your whole system is deranged. The blood is impure, the breath offensive: you have headache, feel languid, dispirited and nervous. To prevent a more serious ton-dition, take at once Simmons

LIVER REGULATOR. If you lead a seelentary life, or suffer with Kidney Affections, avoid stimulants and take Simmons layer Regulator. sure to relieve

If you have exten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals or alcepless at night, take a dose and you will feel relieved and sleep pleasantly.

If you are a miserable sufferer with Constipution, Dyspepsia and Billiousness, seek relief at once in simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you

If you wake up in the morning with a bitter, bad taste in your mouth,

TAKE Simmons Liver Regulator. It cor-rects the Billious Stomach, sweetcos the Breath, and cleanses the Furred Longue. Children often need some safe Cathar-Tongue. Children often need some safe Cathar-tic and Tonic to avert approaching sickness Simmons Liver Regulator will relieve Colic, Head-ache, Sick Stonich. Indigestion, Dysentery, and the Complaints incident to Childhood.

At any time you feel your system needs cleaning, toning, regulating without violent purging, or standaring without intoxi-

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's **Cherry Pectoral**

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, startled in the night by the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country, last winter, my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with Croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was tried in small and frequent doses, and, in less than half an hour, the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the Pectoral saved my darling's life." Mrs. Chas. B. Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son. As he is troubled with Croup, I dare not be without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writest "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Cobis and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the inconvenience is soon forgotten."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.



RHEUMATISM. This remedy is guaranteed to give immediate rollef, and perform a permanent cure if used as directed; it acts upon an eatirely new principle, discovered after years of patient study and experiment. Its effects are truly marvelous. We claim that our remedy has a specific action upon the fluids of the body, supplying moisture to the tissues and inbricating the joints affected by the disease. No Stiff or Distorted Limbs remain after a cure by this specific. A trial of a single bottle will convince the most sceptical that we have not told half its virtues. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, For sale by all druggists. Manufactured only by

LENNEY MEDICINE CO...

We do not forget that our claims for the specific are in application, has to



What a Boy Three Years Old Did. Little Fred's mother was left without a girl to do her work, so she had to go into the kitchen and cook dinner herself. She had four children, the eldest 6 years old, All wanted to help mamma. They were more hindrance than help, and would have been a great nuisance to anybody but a mother. But she played that they were helping her mightily, and so they were right happy,

Fred was the jolliest little pest of all just too big to s ay when he was put, and not big enough to be the least bit of assistance, "You may go up stairs, Freddie and bring me down the baby's milk cup," said

the mamme She was at her wit's end to find something for him to do, to make believe he was helping her.

Freddy to blied off, and mamma, up to her eves in work, forgot all about him.

In about ten minutes the little follow came down stairs. His mamma saw that he was



WHAT FRED DID.

"Mamma, mamma," said he, "wats wats." "What's the matterf" asked mamma. "Wats, wats," said he again.

"Why, you foolish child," exclaimed his mother; "there are no rats up-tairs." Still he seemed uncomfortable and disturbed. Mamma called his sister Kitty, next older than him-elf, to see what the matter was. Kitty could make out what he said better than man na could. But while Kitty was trying to understand him a strange thing happened. A man came running in the front gate and into the house snatched a dish-pan of water from the table and daried upstairs without a word. Another man ran in at the back gate and snatched the water pail off the sink, and he too d sappeared upstairs like a flash of lightning.

men, who had rushed in from all directions. "Madam, your house is on tire," cried one. "The flames are bursting out the windows." It was quite true. One side of the room up stairs where Fred had been was a sheet of flame. The fire alarm was sounded, the engines thundered up and there was a great

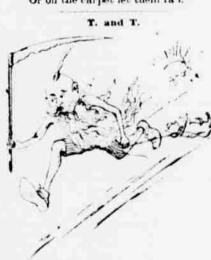
The next instant the ki chen was full of

noise and commotion in five minutes. But the gentlemen who had got there first worked bravely, and had the flames well subdued before the engines reached the destroyed, the lights in the large window repair the room and get new curtains. But to think how mamma and the babies might they were all safe.

Fred told Kitty how it happened after he got over his fright, and Kitty translated for no rest of the family. He said he saw a match upon the floor, on the carpet. I suppose out of a million children there would not be more than one who would not pick up a match and scrape it if he saw it upon the floor. So be grown people would do it, too, who ought to know better. He held it and wat hed . iff it began to burn his fingers He did not know what to do with it. He had been taught he must never throw a match upon the carpet. He saw a newspaper of use. It is from The Rural New Yorker lying near the window, so he threw the burning match upon that. It was the worst thing he could have done, but the child con d not know that. He stoo I and watched the fly slicking the cur ain-up and curling over he ceiling. Then he first began to think samething was wrong. He became frightened and ran down stairs. He tried to say 'match" to his mamma, instead of

"rats," but he could not talk plainly. Altogether papa and mamma were glad it was no worse. It was a new lesson to them and the chi dren never to let matches drop pen the floor at any time. If they ever do, pick them up at once. There is a kindergarten rayme about matches, which is very

"Do not scrape them on the wall, Or on the carpet let them fa l.



VIME AND TIDE (TIED) WAIT FOR SO MAN

I think upon the children whom love no more could keep. Gone all their precious innuliter, their sweet forms laid ashiep: I think upon in children, and yet I even

old of the Day. For them, in their sweet beauty, the world had not a stain. For them, beneath the morning, the futur

I know they are but pillowed on the Thresh-

held no pain. Oh beautiful, dear children, your sweetness gathered in.

not one day of sorrow, knew not one thought of sin. GEORGE H. COOMER. Children of the Day.

Fear not the westering shadows, Oh, children of the day! For brighter still and brighter Shall be your h avenward way. R-spien sent a- the morning. With fuller glow and power And clearer than the noonday Shall be your sunset hour.
FRANCES RIDLAY HAVERGAL

BOYS& GIRLS FARM& GARDEN

A New Clematis.

There is so much to be sa d in this column concerning the strictly utilitarion that there is not much room for things whose justification for being is their beauty. It is ample justification, too, you may be sure of that, Beauty is not so plentiful in this imperfect world that it should not be made the most of when we do find it.

For this reason we present you this week the picture of a new clematis blossom.



CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA.

The flower is a native of China, like many other rare and beautiful plants. It was introduced to the western world by Abbe Daird, of France. It has at length reached England, and in due time will get to America. We illustrate it beforehand, on account of its rare beauty. It is an annual, and the top dies down in winter But it is quite hardy, and with the return of the sun serouts up and grows, like Jonah's gourd. The flowers bloom in prodigal profusion, They are of a rich blue color, with great fragrance. The plant will be a most attract tive addition to our supply of hardy climb-

Dirt Floors for Hogs. [lown Register.]

If a good dry clay bed cannot be secured at all times, better retain the plank floor. But the clay bed is best, and if it can be of about the quality of dirt which will make good brick it is better than black soi , and if it is inclined to reddishness so much the better, as then there is an assurance that it contains the muriate of iron, which is healthy for hogs, applied outwardly or inwardly. Bennett says: It is one thing to read how a thing works and another thing to see it We have noticed articles from such men as Clarkson and Brown saying that a dirt bottom is the best floor to the sleeping place for hogs if it is furnished with a roof and hogs allowed plenty of liberty. We suprose spot. The lace curta ns and carpet were these men must know what they are talking about, but our faith was about 50 per broken, the woodwork about it destroyed, cent, doubt as to its working satisfactorily and the ceiling and wal's ruined. That was except in favored soils. But this fall we a large piece of work for a boy to do in ten tried it. We left some thir y hogs in the minutes. When papa came home from the pasture and fixed things so they could run city in the evening he was greatly su prised | under a cow shed to sleep. The result was to find mamma and the children had had a that the ground was always dry and dusty real fire. It cost him a pretty bill, too, to under the shed, rainy weather and all, and not a particle of filth to be seen. We never he did not mind that so mu h, when he came had hogs do so well before nor enjoy their surroundings better, and we have noticed have been burnt up, too, while as it was the difference in other cases where farmers have bedded their hogs on floor, the floor and hedding being damp and foul in rainy weather and the hogs chilled and rough coated. Provided that a space of eight or ten rods is put between the feeding place and sleeping place of hogs they will prove themselves the cleanest domestic animals we have, and the dirt floor surprises us entirely in its suitableness as a lest

> Pulling Out a Tree by the Roots. The illustration shows a home made stum. and tree puller which our farmers will find



HOME MADE TREE PULLER.

A is a rail or timber as long as can be con veniently handled. The longer it is the easier the work will be. B is a heavy chain or rope tied to a strong tree or stump which you don't want to pull out. This tree stays the rest of the machine. C is the long chain clamped at one end to the side of the timber opposite B, at the other tied around the tree that is to be pulled out. D is a shorter chain, with one end also clamped to the timber, and the other loose, with book attached. The clamps holding C and D should be fastened by swivel bolts and should be four to six inches apart. E is a third clamp, to be used for smaller trees.

It is worked in a manner readily seen from the picture. One workman bends the lever toward the tree F, which is to be pulled out. When he shoves it as far as he can the secand man books the end of the chain D as far up as possible on the chain C. Then the proess is reversed. The first man pushes the lever as far as he can backward toward the fulcrum G. In this way tremen lous f reis brought to bear on the roots of small trees. The seesawing process soon brings them out

When We Find Cut.

Those readers who have kindly followed this column will observe that we have given no oracles on the subject of silo and east iage, potato rot or hog cholera. The reason is that we don't know about them, for certain. Neither does anylosiy else. The subject of whether enalage feed makes good or bad milk, butte and beet has not yet been settled. Mr. Course, the best authority we know, does no a sewell of it in the book, "How the Farm Pays." Extensive experiments are now making in England to

As to potato rot, from which the crop has suffered so severely this fall, the cause of that, too, is something "no fellow can find | kept till Christmas.

out," as yet. Some say it is owing to the cold wet season, others that potatoes in which the soil has been too powerfully enriched with fresh stable manure take to retting. There are those who claim that it is a sort of epidemic or contagious disease caused ty the growth upon the tuber of a fungus. This much is certain: It will pass away in course of time or cease to destroy the crop, like the potato beetle, the Kansas grasshopper and as the pear tlight is commencing

Last of all, hog cholera, concerning which there is absolutely nothing new, and for which there is no known remedy. When one stops to think of it he is astonished at how much there is that people don't know. When anything certain is ascertained on the subjects mentioned we shall certainly

Holstein Cattle.

A farmer should know all sides and all opinions. A writer in Our Country Home

The writer has known something about Holsteins for at least a dozen years in a well-nigh distinctively dary locality, in which farmers are supposed to know something about practical cows. The Holsteins were introduced under favorable suspices and were tried as a dairy breed under average management and found wanting. Any farmer who wished grades could get them without cost, and even thoroughbreds de preciated in estimation until they ran out, and almost every vestige of the original inportations has vanished. The cattle were found to be great eaters, raw bound and difficult to fatten. The cows were large milkers, but the milk was so thin and poor in quality that native stock beat them out of sight as butter makers, both in quantity and quality; even farmers who shipped milk to the city got ashamed of it and di-carded the breed. That is the plain unvarnished truth as it relates to the Holsteins in our vicinity. I have no grudge against these cattle, and will be glad if the new association will give us a better practical dairy animal in this class than we have known heretofore, or than we know now. The average yield of butter per we k is foupounds, and it requires about forty pounds of milk to make a pound of butter. Other breeds and their grades do nearly twice as well as this, both in creamery and private dairy experience, to our certain knowledge. We wish the Holstein Friesians no harm; on the contrary, we hope they will come up to the adopted standard, but it will take several years' breeding for them to catch apto our common stock.

Fruit Orchards.

Fruit orehards should receive a generous top dressing at least once in every two years. Mo lerate applications of time and generous ones of wood ashes are always profitable and thosehates are useful if buried beneath the surface; also Peruvian guano, if slightly covered, late in the fall, so as to become thoroughly divided by winter rains. Coarse organic manure should not be used in contact with the roots of young trees, but chip-dust, fish, flesh and the bones of dead animals, horn piths and hoofs hair and old plaster, and all like articles, are good for growing trees. Pear trees that have not borne fruit for twenty years have been brought into full bearing by yarding two shoats beneath the trees in August and September, in an inclosure a rod square, having their beds close to the body of the tree. In this yard holes were made with a crowbar, into which kernels of corn were dropped, and the whole vard was rooted over and over to the depth of eight to twelve inches, and many of the pots were tern up. The part season ever branch was filled with plump, biscious fruit, and for many years the trees con tinued to yield bountiful crops.

Professor Kestrie, chemist of the Michigan Agricultural college, has published an interesting bulletin on this topic. He says when at the bottom of muck beds and shallow ponds a white or yellowish white substance is found, that is mark. It consists, more or less, of lime and magnesia and in proper tion as these are large in quantity in it will be its value as a fertilizer. If it dissolves readily in common muriatic acid, with a fizzing effervescence, then it is composed argely of these constiluents; if not, not,

it is an excellent fortilizer for light, sandy oil containing a fair supply of vegetable matter. It helps open wet soils that run to moss and bonch grass. A dressing of fifty or seventy five bushels to the acre is the proper amount. It wants to be finely pulver zed and mixed with the surface soil. Freezing pulverizes it better than anything else. The effect of marl upon a sod is something similar to that of spent lime, except that it is milder, not so caustic.

Threshing Corn

iltural New Yorker. We have a method of harvesting which we have have never seen mentioned, but which we like ever so much; it beats a corn husker all out of sight. We put the corn in bundles as cut, and set it in pretty large shocks, and when well cured, on a bright day we draw it to the barns and run stalks, corn and all through an ordinary wheat threshing mahine with the concave dropped down, and prepared on purpose. The machine is run by steam, the corn is fed butt end first, and is husked, shetled and cleaned all at one operation and in first-class style. No corn is left among the stalks, and the big parts of these are so broken that they can be run with the straw carrier into the mows, and, mixed with a little straw, keep in the best condition. It is no large day's work to thresh from 500 to 800 bushels of shelled form. In fact, when in good order almost the only limit is the amount that can be got to the machine. We, last fall, threshed 600 bushels in a day easily. Try it and report

The butter consuming public will be starthat by the recent testimony of a New York chemist that among the six y different in gredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine are sugar of lead, sulphuric acid and boracic acids. And yet these swindlers inform their patrons that these bogus compounds are made up only of barmless mate-

Things to Do and to Know W B Kunick husked fall bushels of

Don't let the cows drink from psels of stag nant water. It contains posson germa. The lowa State Agricultu ai college, at Ames, has had a brilliant and successful

Cut a raw or cut corn stalks go very well once a day alternating with hay, and are a

Don't tie the horses so short in the stall that they canno Lie down at night. It is cruelty to animals.

The Orange County Farmer says if you fill cubber boots half full of oats when they are taken off at night they will be nice and dry inside in the morning The grape yield in Ulster county, N. Y., this year was enormous. Not a few growers

cut as high as 150 time from their vines.

Many tons were placed in cold storage to be

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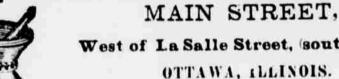
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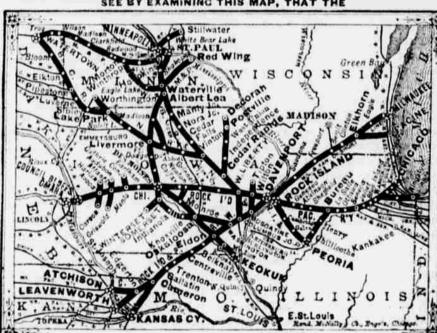
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Tougaling is a compound of Tonga with other ingredients whose cut alive properties have been therefore by tested its taken internally are time. It has given me perfect satisfaction.

Tougaling is taken internally are time.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coests. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

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